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### Public Auctions

Understand have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at 8 o'clock p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, The Valuable Building Land situated on Victoria Road in the Colony of Hongkong (adjoining Villa Miramere) and known as Rural Building Lot No. 217. For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

LAMBERT BROS.  
Auctioneers.

on **SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1924.**  
Commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

### SPORTING GUNS

One 12-bore hammerless ejector by W. W. Greener in leather case and accessories.

Also Cartridges.

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Also Cartridges.

On View from Thursday, the 21st August, 1924.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.  
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### A TIGER.

### LION-TIGER HYBRID AT ZOO.

An adult male "tiger" or lion-tiger hybrid, bred at Nawabpur by Lieutenant-Colonel the Maharaja Jam Sahib (Prince Raghunathji) and presented by him to the Zoological Society, is now on exhibition in the large outer den of the Lion-house nearest the elephant ride. It was brought from Bombay to London by S. S. "Lahore," arriving in the docks early one Saturday morning and reached the Gardens by motor before noon.

The male parent was an African lion, the female a tigress, and the "tiger" (no doubt it would have been called a "tiger" if the father had been a tiger) is about three years old. It is a healthy and active creature, graceful in its movements, and without the odd appearance of crosses; so that it deserves exhibition on its own merits, apart from its zoological interest. It stands high, being nearly 4 feet at the centre of the arched back, and has the restless gait of a menagerie-bred animal, but seems healthy and reasonably tame.

Although crosses in the second generation are known to follow laws from which some of their characters may be predicted, first crosses usually present a blend or admixture of characters, the exact nature of which cannot be predicted. The "tiger" makes the curious snuffling noise of a tiger. The general ground colour is tawny, with the under parts and inner sides of the legs nearly white. There is a "watermark" of stripes not much darker than the tawny hair visible only in good light over the body, but conspicuous on the legs. These bear no resemblance to the spots usually seen on young lions, but are definitely striped like the markings on tigers, in hoops round the body and in broken rings round the legs and towards the tip of the tail. The tail is long and slender, but ends in a large lion-like tuft of black hair. There is a small mane on the top of the neck, and a tiger-like beard round the chin. The insides of the ears are black, with a large white area as in tigers. The head is rather long and narrow, and the limbs, long in proportion to the body, are more like those of a tiger.

Hybrids are fairly common amongst the large carnivores, although they are not known to occur in nature. Lion-tiger hybrids have been bred occasionally in Indian menageries, and Hagenbeck has bred them at Hamburg, one of his successes being mounted in the museum at Amsterdam. So far as can be ascertained, no living lion-tiger hybrid has ever been in London before, but in 1908 a dealer placed on deposit in the Zoo a strange animal in which the blood of lion, leopard, and jaguar were stated to be mingled. But the history was obscure and the animal itself unattractive, so that the Society did not purchase it. There is no experience of the fertility of lion-tiger hybrids, but crossed between polar and brown bears have bred back with brown bears. The external pattern and appearance are useful guides to the similarities of animals, and the lion and the tiger are very closely allied. It is to be hoped that the male "tiger" will live long enough to make an attempt at breeding him.

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## ODDS AND ENDS.

### MAINLY SOISSORS LOOT.

#### Words With Histories.

When a housewife asks whether the goods she is buying are cotton or woollen, she little thinks that originally they were one and the same, for it was to a woollen fabric made in Bristol that the name "Bristol cotton" was first applied. Bristol used to be the seat of the then seat of the woollen trade, the West of England, and "Bristol cotton" a striped cloth with a long nap which could be re-shorn when the garment got shabby, was woven at Bridgewater and Taunton. When the white vegetable wool began to come from the Southern States of America its common name was derived from this fabric. The word "blanket" has a peculiar origin. In early times family names often arose from the bearer's occupation, and for generations a family named Blanket had been in the woollen trade and had manufactured white cloth. It is probable that this trade gave them their name from "Blanc" (white), but it was this family which invented the comfortable bed-covering, and their new products were referred to as blankets.

**Measuring Rain.**  
A rain gauge consists of a small metal cylinder, the lid of which is in the form of a funnel with a specified diameter. Inside the cylinder is a glass vessel for collecting the rain. The rim of the funnel is usually made of brass, while the rest of the contrivance is of copper japanned metal, which serves as a protection against rust. Various types of rain gauges are in use at the present time. Some have a diameter of eight inches and contain a metal bucket, from which the rain is actually measured; others are five inches in diameter and contain a graduated glass vessel, from which the water is poured into another more finely graduated bottle. An ingenious invention for measuring rain is one in which rain from an ordinary receiver passes to a cylinder fitted with a float. To this float is attached a lever, which raises and lowers a sliding pen. The latter works on a revolving drum. When one inch of rain has been collected the cylinder automatically empties itself, and the readings begin again at zero.

**Mirror Magic.**  
The cult of the mirror is easily one of the oldest in the world. We can hardly believe that there was ever a time when a charming face went wholly unmirrored, however primitive the medium of reflection had to be. Eve gazed enraptured at her own image reflected in a glassy pool; and we know how, long before the invention of glass, the women of old Egypt, Greece, and Rome had their hand-mirrors of polished metal—burnished discs of bronze or silver set in a more or less decorated frame. Some of these ancient mirrors, employed as they were in the service of beauty, were things of beauty in themselves. They had a kind of sacred character, too, as symbols of the goddess of beauty, Venus Aphrodite, to whom their fair owners often dedicated them in the naive hope that the goddess would impart to the faces they reflected something of her own matchless loveliness and fadeless youth. We need be no doubt that the women of those days, valued their personal charm, and spent as much care on preserving it as ever women do now.

Every old mirror is a thing of memories. What a throng of shadowy ghosts we might see in the metal mirrors taken from Egyptian tombs, or in the palace mirrors at Holyrood and Versailles, or in that curious old looking-glass shown in the museum at Brighton and said to have belonged to Nell Gwynne! Perhaps the old superstition that it is unlucky to break a mirror is not so very ridiculous after all. So much of ourselves seems to pass into a mirror.

#### The Handy Man.

It is a tradition of the Navy that a sailor always rises to the occasion, and Jack Tar's abilities as a handy man have become proverbial. About the year 1755, the whole of England was amused by the way in which a naval officer overcame the difficulties placed in his way by the authorities of the day. This enterprising officer was Captain the Honourable William Montague, who was known throughout the Navy by the name of "Mad Montague," from the pranks in which he indulged. The ship under his command was at Portsmouth, and he applied for leave to proceed to London. This was refused, but as a compromise, he was told that he might proceed from his ship as far as his barge could take him. Montague did not want to give up his jaunt to town, so he had his barge mounted upon wheels. After attaching horses to the outfit, he proceeded to row his way from Portsmouth to London, with the crew of the barge complete. Tradition does not say whether "Mad Montague" was brought to task for his escapade, but the "sight" of the barge being "rowed" along the highway must have caused some sensation.

## EGYPT'S PROGRESS.

### SIR VALENTINE CHIROL IN PROPHETIC MOOD.

Chicago, July 4.—Encouraged by their newly gained independence the Egyptians have become more of a nation than they would have been believed possible half a century ago. Sir Valentine Chirol, eminent English authority on Near Eastern affairs, declared in the third of his addresses before the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago.

After pointing out the disturbing features of the Egyptian situation, Sir Valentine dwelt on the brighter aspect of their situation which he said showed that "nationalism has not been a vain word with them, for it has drawn the Egyptians together as never before with a unity of the Muhammadan majority and Christian minority of the population." He added:

Though they may seem to us to be trying to run before they can walk, careful of the pitfalls which their adventure as an independent and sovereign country is beset, they are, at any rate, looking forward and not back to a mythical past. They base their attempt to govern themselves on a principle which the Occident cannot deny, namely, that it is through freedom only that nations can in the long run learn to govern themselves.

Among the less favourable features of the Egyptian situation the speaker saw that of religious intolerance among the masses. While the Egyptians have gained more than a veneer of Western civilization, he said, they are still swayed at times by sudden gusts of Muhammadan fanaticism which may endanger peace and order.

**RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.**  
The great Egyptian university of El Azhar, still steeped in Muhammadan medievalism, turns out every year a larger number of students, he explained, than any of the modern Government colleges. Sir Valentine added:

El Azhar has sent out to the Muhammadans all over the world an invitation for a conference to be held next year on the ruins of the Caliphate. Considering what are King Fuad's idiosyncrasies it would be the crowning paradox if the land of paradoxes if he were chosen as the successor to the Turkish Caliph whom the men of Angora have dethroned.

Whilst it would bring the Caliphate into much closer contact than it ever was at Constantinople with the modern Occident, it might also chiefly serve to strengthen the reactionary forces in Egypt and imperil the equilibrium, none too stable already, between the Occident and the Orient which the more progressive Egyptians claim to have achieved.

Sir Valentine described the anomalous situation of Egypt which is recognized as a free and sovereign state, but at the same time serves as an important British military aviation base for the protection of the Suez Canal. In addition, he said, the whole economic life of the country is controlled by foreigners, not only of chiefly Englishmen, but French, Italians, Greeks, and even Germans and Austrians, who are returning, Egyptians, he explained, have become efficient administrators and adepts at political arts, but they always have kept aloof from the higher walks of commerce, industry and finance.

With their independence, the Egyptians, led by Zaghlul Pasha, Prime Minister, appear unhappily to have resolved to place in the forefront of Egyptian demands the very worst one of all, namely, the recovery of Egypt's full rights of sovereignty over the Sudan. Sir Valentine said:

For on the same principle of self-determination which the Egyptians have based their claim to independence, the people of the Sudan have the right to reject Egyptian rule and to emphatically reject it.

## G. B. S.'S BREAD.

### LATEST FEED OF NOTED WRITER.

London, July 7.—Everyone to get bread free is one of George Bernard Shaw's ideals for Great Britain in the future. This wayward genius has been developing this, among other less startling socialist promises at the parliamentary election now proceeding at a feverish pace, where he has been careful to explain however, that it is only his own "private particular" and that neither the Labour Party nor the particular Labour candidate he is championing is in any way committed to it.

In a characteristically whimsical speech at that centre on Saturday, Mr. Shaw said: "At first people would come with sacks and perambulators and there would be waste, but the waste would cease when it was realized that there should always be free bread, and that the people would only take what they needed." This might be Communism, he added, but was not water already commuted?

In Lower, the seat of the Liberal Party, the Conservatives, by both Labour and Liberal candidates, such hopes, if not of success, at least of showing a swing over of votes.

The lowest contest is not the only one of its kind now proceeding to fill accidental vacancies which have occurred since the last general election. Another is in the Holland-with-Boston division of Lincolnshire, where Labour was last in possession and where it now hopes to increase its majority upon the record of what it has done in office.

The result of these contests may affect the date when Labour will make its long-discussed appeal to the country. In this connection, parliamentary experts begin to recall the well-worn saying that the longer a government remains in office the more its prestige declines, as a reason—in view of the seven defeats the Government has already suffered this year—for not taking very seriously the advertised ministerial explanations of measuring the remainder of their tenure by years.

For on the same principle of self-determination which the Egyptians have based their claim to independence, the people of the Sudan have the right to reject Egyptian rule and to emphatically reject it.

In recognition of Egypt's financial and military contribution to the recovery of the Sudan, the Egyptian flag has been flown side by side with the British flag as an emblem of joint sovereignty; but the administration of the country has been wholly in British hands and has restored to the country a marvellous degree of prosperity when one remembers that under the barbarous despotism of its former ruler its population had been reduced in 15 years from 8,000,000 to a little over 2,000,000.

All the Egyptians can rightfully demand is that nothing shall be done in the Sudan to curtail the flow of water from the Blue and White Nile on which Egyptian irrigation depends. For this, ample guarantees will not be refused them. But England cannot consent to hand over the Sudanese to the Egyptians. Unless Egypt is prepared to yield on that point it is difficult to see how Zaghlul can hope to succeed in the negotiations which he is himself coming over to London to conduct, and if these negotiations break down one does not know where to look for the possibility of an accommodation, which many patriotic Egyptians and sensible Englishmen alike admit the need.

With the relaxation of British control, despotism and corruption never wholly eradicated again the republic services, and the mere withdrawal of the European experts' hands from the administration of the state railways has already caused general alarm. The harm done the rising generation by the introduction of political hatreds into schools and colleges cannot be easily repaired. The machinery of parliamentary government, even if an Egyptian Minister as popular as Zaghlul were not introduced, still greater harm would be done by King Fuad's return.

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## INTIMATIONS.

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TICKETS will be issued for Round Trips during the months of July to September, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return, calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the upward and downward voyage, by the Company's new, fast, well appointed steamer "Hui Ning" at the reduced rate of \$80 for the round voyage, including meals while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be available for return only by this steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48 hours. The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at daylight on her return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further particulars and dates of sailing—

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.,  
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &amp; MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the financial year ending on the 31st December 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY, the 29th August 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per share on the Old Shares (Fully paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per share on Bonus Shares (Fully paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 29th August (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty Cents (\$0.30) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 60,001 to 150,000, and One Cent (0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd August, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

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FOURTH NIGHT FETE will be held on SATURDAY the 30th inst commencing 9 o'clock. Admission at usual prices.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. 9 o'clock Local Champions—versus Japanese Olympic Swimmers. Reserved Seats: \$1.50.

Booking at Anderson Music Coy. and Victoria Recreation Club. Lyric Band in attendance on both evenings.

R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1924.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Sale, by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor-General of the Colony, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lots	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Memorial	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price	
1	100/1	At per sale plan.	62/20	62	62	1/4	—	—	—

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THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

3508, from Hankow, Jyvedind, from New York. Copy, from Shanghai. Lina Sang Chong, Nagasaki. W. G. Moore S/S Jackson. Woo Hong, from Manila. Volkart, from Havre. 5945, from Hankow. Yap Hong Kwi The Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.

E. V. JESSEN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1924.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Baker, from Shanghai. Loder, from Manila. Long, from Yunnan. Madame Rose Foster, from London.

M. E. F. AIREY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1924.

## MAIL WEEK NEWS

## ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR

LONDON July 14.  
Swarms of yellow butterflies from across the Channel invaded Dover on Saturday night.

Direct taxation in France in June brought in \$6,437,500, an increase of \$4,337,500 compared with last year.

The Latvian Government has decided to order five million two-hat (about 18. 8d.) silver coins from the British Royal Mint.

Mrs. Rachel Allison, Chester, who was 102 yesterday, was in the German bombardment of Scarborough and Zeppelin raids at Middlesbrough and Rotherham.

The Japanese House of Representatives has passed the Luxuries Tax Bill, raising the duty on imported luxuries to 100 per cent.

For allowing Sunday dancing at the Salon de Danse, High-road, Willesden Green, N.W., Edward Lusby was fined \$25 and 25 costs at Willesden.

The Canadian Pacific liner "Metagama" which went aground outside the harbour at St. John's, Newfoundland, was refloated undamaged and proceeded to Quebec.

Three locomotives were badly damaged in a fire believed to have been caused by a spark from an engine at the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway works at Stoke-on-Trent.

The Cunard liner "Franconia," cruising along the coast of Norway went aground off Risvader but got off without assistance and proceeded to Trondheim with a number of tanks more or less leaking.

Answering an alarm, a fireman at Hull, near Ottawa, found his own home destroyed and his youngest child dead, his wife and five other children having saved themselves by jumping from an upstairs window.

In the presence of a large crowd, Lord Derby unveiled the Manchester War Memorial, a Cenotaph, in St. Peter's-square, being assisted by Mrs. Bingle, of Ardwick, Manchester, whose three sons were killed in action in 1918.

With a view to relieving public parks congestion, the Parks, Housing and Town Planning Committees of the London County Council recommend application for parliamentary powers to acquire land within or outside the London County Council area for letting to sports clubs.

The Egyptian Government has communicated to the Powers interested its decision (reported in "The Daily Mail" yesterday) to pay the next instalment due of the interest on the loans guaranteed by the Egyptian Treasury, and to pay further instalments into the National Bank, pending the settlement of the question of liability, intimating that it is prepared to submit the matter to arbitration or to the Hague Court.

There is a loss of between \$60 and \$70 a year on each rural telephone exchange, the Postmaster-General said yesterday, but the Department is opening these new exchanges at the rate of practically one a day.

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## LAWN TENNIS.

## FUTURE OF HARD COURTS.

Mr. Tilden's recent prophecy that the lawn tennis court of the past future will be of the hard variety should be in a fair way to fulfilment if effect is given to the proposal considered by the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association in London recently. At the present time grass is the recognised surface for Davis Cup ties, and falling mutual agreement to the contrary all the most played on grass. If the new suggestion is approved, it will mean that the hard court receives recognition. The choice of the type of court to be used as well as the make of balls will then go with priority in the draw. The proposal seems to be an eminently reasonable one. The grass court savours too much of the days when England reigned supreme in the world of lawn tennis, and her methods and traditions were the accepted guide for the rest of the world. But those days have passed. England has remained true to her tradition of the grass court, but in doing so she is in a very small minority and incidentally, the standard of her players has, in the opinion of most competent critics, suffered thereby. Apart altogether from the superiority of the hard type as an "all-weather" court, it is very much faster. To the slower grass courts is attributed the failure of English players to acquire that increased speed, the lack of which is generally regarded as their chief failing at the present time. But looking at the matter from a world point of view it is eminently desirable that official recognition should be given to the fact that grass is no longer the only or even the most generally favoured surface for lawn tennis courts to-day. In some countries climatic conditions render really good grass court almost an impossibility, but the hard court is practicable anywhere.

There is a loss of between \$60 and \$70 a year on each rural telephone exchange, the Postmaster-General said yesterday, but the Department is opening these new exchanges at the rate of practically one a day.

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## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## TRIAL FOR MURDER.

## NEW ASPECT TO-DAY.

The so-called Indian murder trial took on a different aspect when the hearing was continued at the Criminal Sessions this morning before Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, and a jury.

After the final evidence for the prosecution had been given, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., announced that his case was closed.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy then gave a summary of his case before calling evidence and in it he referred to the opening statement of the Attorney-General that if a man caught his wife in the act of adultery he could not be convicted of murder, if, in the first transport of passion, he killed the wife or the other man. After tracing the events up to the day of the attack on the deceased woman, Mr. Fitzroy said that the prisoner on oath would tell the court that he found his wife committing adultery on the hillside with an Indian, whose name he would give.

## Gruesome Evidence.

The morning opened with testimony not without its gruesome aspect, given by Detective Inspector Eamer who was called to give evidence by Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, temporarily acting for the Attorney-General.

Det.-Inspector Eamer produced a chopper and in answer to Mr. Hazlerigg said that it had been bought at the shop in Morrison Street. It had been sold to an Indian chauffeur on the day of the crime. It was similar in every respect to the chopper which had been found in the nullah near the scene of the crime.

Producing a beef shin-bone, from paper wrappings, Inspector Eamer said that he had inflicted blows on it with the chopper.

Mr. Hazlerigg: It has been put to you by the defence that the jagged edge of the chopper found might have been caused through contact with wood or stone. Will you show the court the edge of the chopper which you used on the bone?

The edge of the chopper was examined and showed that many pieces had been taken out of it. These pieces were also passed to His Lordship for examination.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Did you put your full weight behind the blows.

Inspector Eamer: Not quite. Cross-examined by Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (for the defence) Inspector Eamer said that the bone was a "pretty tough" one.

Mr. Fitzroy: It is, I should say, much tougher than a human bone.

Inspector Eamer: I could not say.

Mr. Fitzroy: From its size I should say that it was very very much tougher. You are quite sure that you did not use this on a piece of stone?

Inspector Eamer: Yes.

Evidence was given by Mr. J. Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, in whose employ the prisoner had been as a chauffeur.

Mr. Arnold said that on May 22 the prisoner burst into tears and told him his wife had misadvised herself with other men. He did not mention any name. On another occasion, he told witness that she had misadvised herself with hundreds of other Indians since her marriage.

He said something about a European Sergeant-Major when he had been in the employment of H.E. the Governor as chauffeur, but did not give the man's name.

Three or four weeks before prisoner's wife had been attacked, prisoner had told him that some Indians had set upon him outside the City Hall and witness informed the police. Shortly after that a car, containing three Indians, had driven up to witness's house and the occupants had demanded entrance. Witness asked them what they wanted and they said they were after his chauffeur.

Witness told them that he would shoot them if they did not clear off. He went in for one of his revolvers and fired three shots into the air. The men then left in the car.

## Counsel For Defence.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Mr. Fitzroy gave a summary of the lines on which his case would be conducted. He reminded the jurors of Mr. Arnold's evidence as to prisoner complaining of attacks made on him outside the City Hall. Mr. Arnold, on that occasion, had given the prisoner a thrashing and a police whistle. Defendant was of a very nervous temperament and in order further to protect himself, he purchased a chopper and carried it about with him always in the car during the day time and into his quarters at night.

To come to May 27, when prisoner took his wife and child from

## KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

## A NUMBER OF PETTY CASES.

There were only trivial cases before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning. Shum Fat was arraigned for larceny of three pieces of clothing from No. 52, Sha Ti-yuen yesterday. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Cheung Lot, charged with preparing opium at Hok Lo-tsum on August 20, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Ip Sang, found in possession of seven mace of raw opium on Lai Chi-Kok Road, on August 20, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Tang Kin, charged on remand with being a member of a triad society at No. 1, Pitt Street on August 16, was further remanded until Saturday morning.

## BAND CONCERT.

## PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY.

At 9 o'clock on Monday night, the Band of the 1st. Bn. East Surrey Regiment, under the conductorship of Bandmaster W. F. Bradshaw, will play on the Kowloon Football Club ground.

## The Programme.

- 1 Overture.....Macbeth.....Hutton
- 2 Chansons (a) Criste, (b) Humoreske.....Tschakowsky
- 3 Selection.....Veronique.....Messager
- 4 Valse.....Hydropaten.....Gangl
- 5 Suite Espagnole.....La Perle.....Lacome

## Interval.

- 6 Selection.....The Yeomen of the Guard.....Sullivan
- 7 Quick March.....The Rampant Lion.....Anon
- 8 Idylle.....The whispering of the Flowers.....von Blon
- 9 Andante from 5th Symphony.....Beethoven
- 10 Fantasia.....Bonnie Scotland arranged.....Ord Hume

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs Joseph Gould & Co. kindly supply the following share quotations ruling on the Shanghai market this morning:

Langkats	17 1/2 Buyers.
Ewos	40 1/2 Buyers.
Shanghai Docks	93 Buyers.
New Engineerings	6 1/4 Buyers.
Oriental	3 1/2 Buyers.
Shanghai Cottons	55 Buyers.

the hospital in the car, continued Mr. Fitzroy, prisoner was not feeling very well and so he said to his wife "I think the best thing to do would be for you to go home while I go to see a Doctor." His wife requested that she should be set down at the cemetery near the junction of Mount Davies and Jubilee Roads but prisoner drove her somewhere near the Sailors' Home and went back to the City.

He purchased four bottles of beer, and, having refreshed the inner man, he had apparently come to the conclusion that the services of a Doctor were not necessary and he decided to go home. When he arrived in the car he found that his wife was not there. He drove slowly back and turned down Jubilee Road. His attention was attracted by the sight of his little boy playing in the road. He stopped the car, went among the bushes and he would tell the court that he actually saw his wife committing adultery with an Indian. He was so enraged that he rushed to the car for his chopper. The man had run away when he returned but his wife stumbled and it appeared that prisoner had made several blows at her.

He had then rushed after the man and, failing to find him, had returned to Mr. Arnold's and given up his uniform.

Prisoner in Box.

Chan Din, the prisoner, was then put in the box and had commenced his evidence before the court adjourned. He said that on one occasion his wife had admitted to him that she had slept with a man named Sandhi Khan, who had been an unemployed chauffeur, but who had now taken prisoner's place with Mr. Arnold. She told him that they had met on the road course, gone to the pictures together and had then gone to Sandhi Khan's to drink tea where she was detained by him. She made the admission to him under pressure, prisoner said, and on condition that he would not divorce her.

On the 21st, when his wife had been missing for three days and he had found her at Mr. Khan's, he had overheard her saying to his wife, "Never mind, I will divorce you. I will give you \$500 a month and the other \$50 for my wife." Sandhi Khan had then interrupted and said, "What do you want with two wives?" and he said that he would divorce her.

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## INDIA. RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURS.

Simla, July 8.—The complete and probably inevitable failure of the Congress Committee at Ahmedabad to come to any understanding marks a stage in this long drawn-out contest between the Indian right-wingers of discontent, from which the present position of India may usefully be reviewed. It is true that the quarrel between the followers of Gandhi and the followers of Das may be regarded by many at home as merely a private difference of opinion as to the method which should be employed in attaining an end common to both, but the practical result is that the forces of sedition cease for the moment to weigh heavily in the Indian account; and time, which always works on the side of reason, is once more able to contribute a badly-needed sense of perspective to the various incidents and accidents of Indian politics. In the following sketches of the situation in India her foreign relations will be considered first, and afterwards the internal differences which have complicated and embittered the task of Indian political education and advancement—perhaps prematurely—the British Empire and before itself as the natural goal of its occupation of the Peninsula. As is, of course, known to all students of recent Indian history, foreign affairs are a reserved subject. The Viceroy in Council alone is qualified to deal with them, and the fact that the Viceroy himself is technically the member of his own Council which is responsible for handling them still further reduces the danger that attends the best-intentioned interference of amateurs in this delicate sphere. That sphere, in the case of India, is, of course, limited to certain adjoining States, but the councils of India are listened to over a far wider field, and even before India was invited to send representatives to the League of Nations and to coming European conferences, the Foreign Office in London rightly recognised the wisdom of allowing the views of the Indian Government to weigh heavily in the balance in nearly all discussions concerning Asia. That in Africa other considerations have been thrown into the scale against her is true, but that is merely evidence that the British Empire has been wise enough to avoid that semblance of double standard which is causing trouble here. There cannot be two diplomatic authorities in Imperial affairs.

### INFLUENCE AT LHASA.

Before for the moment relations between India and her neighbours, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Tibet, will only be considered. Of these relations those which concern Afghanistan are by far the most important, and will be considered last. Of the other two, the more important at the moment are those with Tibet. Here a definite protest should at once be made against the carefully fostered idea that India is attempting to interfere in any way with the internal administration or foreign policy of Lhasa. There has never been any wavering in the steady policy that has been adopted throughout this century towards Tibet—a policy which had its origin long before the ill-considered action of Lhasa in 1900 compelled Calcutta to take steps against the hostile predominance of another European Power in the court of the Dalai Lama. India has no wish to influence Tibet; but India is equally anxious that no other Western Power shall influence Tibet. As in the case of Nepal, the Indian Government entirely agrees with the policy of seclusion which has been adopted, and earnestly endeavours to co-operate with both Kathmandu and Lhasa in preventing the intrusion of unwelcome foreigners upon their territory. Moreover, so far as the struggle between Tibet and her so-called suzerain, China, is concerned India's inclination has been rather towards the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous, and therefore, buffer State, than its absorption as a mere province of China. But that inclination—which India has never tried to disguise—has found small expression.

At the request of the Dalai Lama a telegraph line has been established between Lhasa and the Indian Frontier, and a postal ser-

vice installed; but in neither case is the presence of any European required or permitted. Stories of large gifts of arms to Tibet and other interventions have been grossly exaggerated by interested parties. Finally, it is scarcely necessary to say that whenever India, has been able to dissuade Tibet from the foolish policy of aggression which her nationalists have adopted along her Eastern Frontier near Batang, use has been made of the occasion. Chaos in China has naturally been Tibet's opportunity, and there is no doubt at the moment of Lhasa's effective independence of any Chinese control. China never admits that any part of Asia which has once been in actual or nominal subjection to Peking has ceased to be Chinese territory—a curious example of this is the fact that upon the map in the office of Fen-Yuh-Siang the famous Christian general Burma is still included and coloured as a part of the Chinese Republic, but her rule over Tibet has ceased, and the peculiar situation thus created demands the constant attention of the Indian Government, whose benevolent neutrality in the matter cannot, however, be interpreted as the slightest diminution of her loyalty to her other neighbours.

### FRIENDSHIP WITH NEPAL.

With Nepal the ties of more than a hundred years have been cemented by the recent Treaty, which in reality adds little to the perfect understanding that has long existed between us. A phrase will perhaps explain the situation better than the longest exposition. A few days ago a distinguished official in the Foreign Office here was asked what the policy of the Indian Government towards Nepal was. His reply deserves to be recorded and remembered: "We have no policy towards Nepal; we have only friendship." It is therefore unnecessary to dilate further upon the effect of the recent Treaty than to say that thereby the full independent status of Nepal, which had long been recognised by the Indian Government, receives final confirmation. Ill-informed writers on Indian affairs still occasionally refer to Nepal as though in some way India were still responsible for either the external or internal policy of a State as free and sovereign as Switzerland.

Readers have no need to be told that Nepal has resolutely shut her gates against the idle curiosity of Europeans. She has availed herself freely of their inventions so far as they can assist in the development of this remote and almost unknown kingdom, but she has refused to allow her riches to be exploited or her solitudes to be invaded by any stranger. At rare intervals an individual exception is made to this policy of exclusion, but the number of living Europeans who have been to Lhasa is considerably greater than that of those who have ever seen the white domes and golden roofs and pinnacles of Kathmandu. In this policy of seclusion the Indian Government unhesitatingly supports Nepal, and there is probably in the whole field of international relations no other example of a perfect understanding between two States like that which is afforded by the traditional friendship between India and Nepal—a friendship which on the side of the latter is best illustrated by the spontaneous and wholehearted manner in which the mountain kingdom came to our assistance during the Great War, and afterwards, exhausted as she was during the military aberration which brought about the third Afghan War.

Except for the open disagreement between the two Grand Lamas of Tibet—a quarrel which has resulted in the flight of the Tashi Lamas from Tashilhunpo and the temporary disorganisation of the administration of his territory—there is little along the northern frontier of India which calls for anxiety. The Indian Government remains in friendly relations with all her neighbours, though the Burmese border is from time to time the subject of a certain amount of correspondence. Internal "strains" in Afghanistan, Tibet, and China have affected some old misunderstandings, but all these are questions of readjustment being approached in a reasonable and friendly way. There has been no weakening of the Indian position of India even in the case of Afghanistan, though

## WEMBLEY.

### IMPRESSIONS OF MAN FROM JAPAN.

The following amusing sketch is taken from the "Glasgow Weekly Herald":

We have to introduce to our readers, a gentleman of the Far East whose place in the regard of his fellow-countrymen is much higher than his name suggests. He has temporarily forsaken his native Japan in order to "do" Wembley, and he also intends to find time for a tour of Britain and the Continent. It is his desire to convey to the public his impressions of the places he has visited, and incidentally to achieve the qualified immortality of seeing his name in real English print. We have so far neglected to his blandishments as to allow the publication of his first communication. Let him speak for himself:—

Honourable public readers. You should please direct your attention to the undersigned observations of a visitor to your fair country. I am but one week arrived in England, but am already in state of astounding familiarity with great British institutions, Post Office, music halls, etc., and owing to excellent command of language have no difficulty in peregrinating from place to place.

For two days I have visited Wembley, conveying me there by underground chariot—at great speeds. On my attempt to insert myself at gate (admissions one and six-pennies) I am prostrated to find myself without river money, but honourable gentleman near entrance sell me two bundles of half a crown, ten silver pieces in all, for but two paper pounds, which is very convenient indeed. Two more gentlemen say he has sell me a pup, but have no record of same, only the half a crown.

On issuing forth into Exhibition I am impressed by the large majorities of the populace in presence, also Americans. I foregather with a congregation of said Americans, but honourable gentlemen are not fluid in English talk, and one observe "Hullygee-doo-yow-wani-know?" Owing to lamentable ignorance of Latin I am unable to make suitable replies. I am presently possess myself of working model of Felix cat, same climbing stick for three-pence all wrapped up nicely. Him I give to waiter of eating booth or chop house further on in lieu of monetary presentation, having no small coins. He is too-overcome with gratitude to emit salutations, and hurries off no doubt to demonstrate imitation Felix cat to colleagues.

In course I betake myself to the amusement park, where is assembled a colossal number of entertainment machines. On payment of small moneys I enter the horse-back railway, and am precipitated at huge speeds down fearsome inclines. I now regret my rashness in entering upon the adventure, for the fluctuations of the devil-carriage in which I ride are quick to disturb my previous arrangements at the eating booth, and presently I have fears for my internal economy. Memo. I should not eat prawns in aspic before embarking on horseback railways. Having alit myself in a state of paroxysm from the railway, I emanate forth to the roundabouts, where I find three Scottishmen. I inquire of them the prudence of venturing upon the honourable contemplation, and am informed that the whirling circle is not safe. Am unable to state, however, why that should prevent me from pleasuring myself on the roundabout, as had not contemplated visiting whirling circle or other live exhibits. As creature may have broken loose and may chance to be prowling near, however, betake myself therefrom.

From gentleman of distended waistcoat I obtain coupon permitting me to enter myself to the Rodeo ceremonies by cow gentlemen from America. Am primed with excitement at spectacle of so many people gathered to witness tournament. After some passages of time, certain judges and gentlemen emerge themselves from a side entrance, and perambulate the arena on sundry horses. After customary grovelling from ring-master, the honourable steers are announced, but premature entry of said animals causes some confusion among tenants of arena, who hastily exit themselves. Cow gentlemen try to hang the wily steers with long snake-ropes, but same are having none, and make well-timed evasions. The cow gentlemen then proceed to personal argument with steers, and come to blows, in which sometimes steer blows first, with calamitous consequences for said cow gentlemen. Friendly overtures are restored, however, and the public makes disappointed withdrawals to American gold-bar in search of real excitement.

Kindly to note which disclosures must suffice themselves for the moment as the honourable editor declares I have been too extensive of the wind for the present.

This kingdom presents problems of time difficulty than are to be found elsewhere.

## NIGHT CLUB FINES.

### RECORD OF WOMAN PROPRIETOR.

London, July 24.—A woman proprietor's remarkable record of night club fines was disclosed by Mr. Muskett yesterday when he appeared for the Commissioner of Police in what he described as a case concerning "one of the worst class of night clubs."

He was supporting before the Bow-street Police Court magistrate summonses against Mrs. Kate Evelyn Merrick, Walter Frank Bertie, and Leicester Gardiner, secretary, for selling intoxicating liquor without a licence and after permitted hours at Frisco's Club, Gerard-street, Soho, W.

Mr. Muskett said the club was supposed to be run by a company called the Forty-three Club, Ltd., but he regarded that concern as a bogus company, registered solely to try to evade the licensing laws.

On June 25 Police Constable Coote was admitted to the club at midnight by Mrs. Merrick on payment of 7s. 6d.

### DRINKING TILL 3 A.M.

In the basement dancing-room he was introduced to a dancing instructor, for whom he purchased drinks. Intoxicants were served up to 3 a.m. The charge made for a bottle of champagne was 35s. On leaving the constable paid the instructor 30s. and gave her a 10s. tip.

The club was raided early on July 4, when about 50 persons were present, two of them being drunk.

Mrs. Merrick held the premises on a seven years' lease at £650 a year, and sub-let them to the company at £20 a week. Mr. Bertie was a builder of Hanway-street.

Mr. Muskett added that this establishment had caused much trouble to the police for many years. It had been run by Mrs. Merrick as the "Forty-three" Club, but ultimately a company was formed, doubtless with the object of trying to relieve her of responsibility and diverting suspicion from herself. Mr. Muskett detailed the following fines imposed upon her:—

January 1920, £25 for permitting women of ill-repute to frequent Dalton's Club, Leicester-square.

February 1922, £250 and £35 costs for illegal sales of liquor at the "Forty-three" Club.

May, 1922, £100 for permitting dancing without a licence at the "Forty-three" Club.

May 1923, £90 and £31 costs for supplying intoxicants after hours at the Folie Bergere Club.

August last, £450 and £40 costs for a similar offence at the Folie Bergere Club.

The total fines and costs imposed on her in connection with night clubs in the West End amounted, said Mr. Muskett, to more than £1,000.

### £400 PENALTIES.

Mr. Walter Frampton, who defended, urged that there was no evidence of selling intoxicants against Mrs. Merrick, as she was not present. Mr. Bertie became a director of the club to have some security for money owing to him by Mrs. Merrick for work done.

Mr. Graham Campbell, the magistrate, said that if Mrs. Merrick was convicted before him on a similar charge again he would send her to prison. He ordered her to pay fines amounting to £390 and £10 costs; Mr. Bertie £100 and 35 guineas costs; and Mr. Gardiner £40.

Fines of from 40s. to £5 were imposed on five persons for illegally consuming drink in the club. Capt. Henry Saville, of Priory-road, Hornsey; James Erskine Harper, barrister, of Lincoln-street, Chelsea; and John Duncan Laird, Victoria-street, S.W., were each fined £5. Charles Gardiner, floor manager of the club, £3; and Violet Kaplin, professional dancer, 40s.

Notice of appeal was given on behalf of Mrs. Merrick.

An order was made for the club to be struck off the register and the premises to be disqualified for use as a club for twelve months.

## SLAKE STORY.

### STOLEN WHILE HIS BROTHERS SLEPT.

A few weeks ago, Kowloon surprised the world by a story of a centipede, which, it was alleged, made such a noise moving across the floor of an upper room that a man below mistook the noise for mice scampering across the floor. From Hamburg comes the story of snakes that slept while their brother was stolen. A message, dated August 11, reads:—The largest bronze snake in Germany, which occupied a prominent place in Carl Hagenbeck's animal farm near Hamburg, was stolen recently by thieves who, the police said, would probably sell the statue for old metal. The bronze snake stood on a pedestal in the centre of the snake yard, which is a kind of jungle, so that the inhabitants might be reminded of their native haunts and feel perfectly at home.

The management believed that the snakes were better than watch dogs to guard this valuable piece of statuary, but the thieves apparently had no fear of the thousands of reptiles within the enclosure, and escaped with their loot without anything more than being hissed at.

## JAPAN'S LOAN.

### PARTICULARS OF NEW FLOTATION.

The following supplementary details of the Japanese Government loan are now available for publication.—A syndicate, headed by the National City Bank of New York, with which the International Banking Corporation is affiliated, offers to the public a Japanese Government loan to the extent of U.S. \$22,000,000 at 9½% to yield better than 6 per cent. per annum. The Japanese Government undertake to repay this loan to any bona fide holder, in time of war as well as in time of peace, irrespective of the nationality of the holder. Loans issued in the United States are not subject to American taxation when held by non-resident aliens. In view of the present favourable American exchange this loan should prove attractive to foreign investors and the International Banking Corporation will transmit all applications free of charge.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE cable steamer "STORE NORDISKE" will be employed on cable work in the Harbour for the next few days.

(a) In the cable reserve between North Point and Hungshom.

(b) Between the Southern Point of the Kowloon Peninsula towards Queen's Pier.

All vessels and craft are hereby notified to give the cable vessel a wide berth and proceed at slow speed when passing.

(Sd.) G. F. HOLE,  
Harbour Master.  
Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1924.

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**ROXOR**  
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE  
HONGKONG

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

Position as at August 20.

County.	Points obtained.	Possible points.	Average.
Middlesex	85	67	78.83
Yorkshire	100	78	76.00
Leicestershire	77	78	69.83
Surrey	70	70	61.25
Kent	115	70	60.87
Nottinghamshire	95	70	54.71
Gloucestershire	170	70	53.64
Somerset	85	47	49.41
Warwickshire	105	47	40.75
Sussex	105	47	40.75
Derbyshire	110	47	40.75
Hampshire	115	47	35.52
Gloucestershire	105	47	35.52
Worcestershire	105	47	35.52
Essex	115	47	35.52
Northants	75	47	16.00
Derbyshire	105	47	16.00

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### FISH

Shipments just arrived

Canadian Salmon - 60 cents per lb.

Haddock - 60 " " "

Kippers - 50 " " "

Fillets - 55 " " "

## FINEST SWISS

### LADIES'

### WRISTLET

### WATCHES

## SENNET FRERES

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Under the direction of  
STRAUSS, WEINGARTNER,  
NIKISCH.

### LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

Of Premyslav, we need only recall what we have said so often. Intonation perfect, Mastery of the bow magnificent. Harmonics wonderful. Full Supreme Master of his craft and great interpreter of great works.

### NEW YORK TIMES

Violinists of Premyslav's calibre are not born every generation. A perfect master of technique, he is at the same time a soulful artist, and avoids the temptation that besets many violinists of using their power of technique to the detriment of their art.

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Boxing at Victoria and Prince of Wales.



## THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY. ITS POLITICAL, STRATEGIC & COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

### RIVAL INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Mr. David Fraser, the Peking correspondent of "The Times," writing under date of July 28, sends the following article on the Chinese Eastern Railway to the British Chamber of Commerce "Journal" in Shanghai.

#### Recent Events.

Under the new control matters began to improve, but in 1920 China suspended the operation of all Russian treaties and announced the intention of taking over the railway. This brought the Russo-Asiatic Bank into the field on the ground that the line was private property and not Russian State property. France supported the Bank informally, being interested because 60 per cent. of the shares of the Bank was held by French subjects. After a period of discussion it was arranged between the Chinese Government and the Bank that the former was to assume Supreme administrative control through a Board of which five members were to be Chinese and five Russian, but that management of the line was to be left to the Russian staff as heretofore. It was declared that the railway was to be operated as a purely commercial concern and politics entirely debarred. The Chinese therefore recognized the claims of the Bank, and under the new arrangement the railway once more began to prosper under the efficient management of Mr. Ostrumoff, a Russian railway expert of wide experience. The Chinese in various ways, however, have impeded the most advantageous operation of the line, and have contrived to run up a debit balance of \$20,000,000, which they owe the railway and cannot pay. France also owes a large sum for costs incurred in the evacuation of the Czechs. On the other hand, the railway owes the United States, Japan and others for loans through the Inter-Allied Board, which have given the Powers in question an interest as creditors.

The ambiguous position of the C.E.R. and the conflicting interests in it led the Washington Conference to a pronouncement on the subject. Two resolutions were passed, one of which reads:—"The Powers other than China... reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or non-performance of the obligations towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railway was built, etc., etc." These words and others in the Resolutions indicate recognition of China's control of the railway as provisional, and as debarring her from any disposition of the property incompatible with the interests of those concerned.

#### Present Position.

Finally we came to the Karakhan Agreement and the accompanying Declaration signed on May 31 of the present year. In these documents China totally ignores the position of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, established by the original contract and recognized by herself in the agreement of 1920. She admits the claim of the Soviet Government as proprietor and accepts the opportunity to redeem the line by payment to the Soviet Government, thereby nullifying her own policy of denying to any foreign Government the right of railway ownership in her territory. She also ignores the Washington Resolutions, by assuming the right to dispose of the railway without reference to the claims of other interested. In consequence both the United States and France have asked for explanations. Meanwhile the Conference which shall discuss in detail the points settled in principle in the Karakhan Agreement has not met, although more than the stipulated period of one month has elapsed. Nor has the Soviet Government ratified the Agreement, probably in part due to Chang Tso-lin's opposition, and partly to the prospect that international complication may arise out of it.

#### Conflicting Interests.

It is hardly necessary, in conclusion, to emphasize the immense value of the C.E.R. as a political, strategic and commercial asset, of extraordinary interest directly to Russia and China and indirectly to Japan. To Russia the railway is of extreme importance as giving direct access to Vladivostok, her only outlet on the Pacific. In crossing Manchuria the railway traverses great granary land the productivity of which is incalculable. With the C.E.R. behind it Vladivostok is destined to rival the biggest ports in the world. On the other hand, if lost to Russia, much of the produce of North Manchuria would gravitate southward, to the benefit of the Japanese railway and port of Dairen. North Manchuria in fact is a commercial gold mine to which the railway is the key. From a military point of view the railway is also the key to Vladivostok, for by its means in time of war Vladivostok can be directly reinforced and supplied. But in the hands of an enemy the railway would make Vladivostok almost indefensible, as facilitating an attack from the rear and threatening communications by way of the Amur-Ussuri route.

China's interest of course is manifest. The railway is on her soil and taps territory populated by her own people, whose presence and labour are daily increasing the economic value of Manchuria. China has the multi interest of being sole master in this rich area, of holding the railway as a trade distributor and as a means of defence against Russia who is ever to be feared whether Tsarist or Bolshevik. She has particularly the interest to recover her position in North Manchuria, lost the Power now established in South Manchuria should cut her off entirely from her territory in the north. But full possession and control by a weak Power like China cannot possibly suit Russia, as China in time of war can be thrust aside and the railway used to threaten Transbaikalia and the maritime provinces.

#### Japan's Interest.

Japan's interest is indirect but none the less keen and urgent. Japan came into Manchuria in defence of Korea and her calculations can never ignore the possibility that Russia some day may be strong enough to seek to reverse the defeat of 1904-5. South Manchuria is her first line of defence against Russia, and what lies beyond it is of vital importance to her. Her position in South Manchuria is a great economic asset to her, and she has laid claim to a special position in Eastern Inner Mongolia where she is building railways. In view of the events of the past twenty years it is only natural that Japan should contemplate expansion into the wealthy area to the north, when opportunity offers, as a possibility of the future. With Russia firmly established on the C.E.R. the way is barred. But with China in control, China as she is to be seen disintegrating day by day, the prey of weak and foolish military commander blind to the consequences of their vain rivalries, there is always hope for Japan. Obviously Japan is interested in seeing Russia ousted from North Manchuria, and in having China established there is possession of something that hereafter she may not be strong enough to hold. Chang Tso-lin, meanwhile, refuses to acknowledge the Karakhan Agreement, because he knows that China can never find the price to redeem the railway and that the real control must revert to Russia. His policy is to retain the mastery of the line himself, and to keep Russia entirely out of North Manchuria. It would be of extreme interest if we could know how far Japan is prepared to support him in this line of action.

## ARMS ON "HAV."

### DR. SUN REACHES DECISION.

#### A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

The "Canton Gazette" of yesterday contains the following translation of a dispatch from Generalissimo Sun to the leaders of the Merchant Volunteer Corps. In many ways it is a curious document, especially when read in conjunction with the permit to import arms granted to Mr. Chan Lim-pak, a facsimile of which appeared in "Tuesday's" "China Mail." The dispatch from Dr. Sun reads: "Gentlemen of the Merchant Volunteer Corps: The Government is ready to acknowledge that a certain portion of the arms smuggled by Chan Lim-pak was purchased with funds subscribed by you; it will therefore instruct the Governor to deliver the same to you in accordance with the regulations for the acquisition of arms by the Citizen Volunteers. Thus the question of your arms may be regarded as settled."

There are, however, two matters in the solution of which your assistance is needed by the Government. Through the Merchant Volunteer Corps itself and other sources an audacious plot has recently been discovered in which Chan Lim-pak planned to use the Merchant Volunteer Forces to overthrow the Government and follow in the footsteps of Mussolini of Italy. This has been reported in the foreign press of Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin, in the last month or two. Only a few days ago, Chan Lim-pak inspired the publication of an editorial comment in a certain English newspaper in Hongkong attacking this Government and praising the Merchant Volunteers, who were referred to as the Fascists of Canton. (The Fascists are a capitalistic reactionary party in Italy). Even in foreign circles the subject of Chan Lim-pak's rebellious plot is discussed. Certain foreigners are said to be directing Chan's scheme. August 14 was chosen for the coup when this Government was to have been overthrown and replaced by Chan Lim-pak as Tschin of Kwangtung, to be followed by the cancellation of our independence and surrender to the North. Chan has recently, as is well known to both Chinese and foreigner, sent his representatives to Jooyang to establish connections with Wu Pei-fu in the name of the Merchant Volunteers. Furthermore, the arrogant tone of the congratulatory couplets posted on the pillars erected for the recent anniversary celebrations of the Merchant Volunteers amounts to a confession of this rebellious attitude. Such open conspiracy indicates the treasonable attitude of Chan Lim-pak towards the Government. But this Government, wishing to be lenient and indulgent, will not adopt severe and incriminating measures. Consequently, with the sole exception of Chan Lim-pak, it will deal with the matter in two ways:—

(a) In the case of those who were his accomplices but are now repentant and willing to confess their complicity, the Government will overlook the past and refrain from prosecution.

(b) As to those who are still impenitent and continue plotting, the Government will expect you to point out and deliver them over for punishment. It is my belief that the great majority of you are sane, right-minded men, and loyal to the Republic, who will not tolerate bad characters within your organization and permit them to utilise it in conspiracies against the Government. This is a matter of such grave concern to the Republic and to the Revolutionary cause that I am determined to have a thorough investigation made into it. I trust that you will render substantial assistance to the Government in the elimination of traitors so as to enable the Merchant Volunteers and the Government to work hand in hand in the defence of our hearth and home and in the extermination of truculent militarists. In such a case, I shall look to you as a pillar of support and place in you unreserved confidence. This will be not only of benefit to the Merchant Volunteers but will be a blessing

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## MURDER CHARGE.

### AGED WOMAN BEFORE COURT.

Tam Sam, living at No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, charged with the murder of her adopted daughter on July 16, was brought up for trial before Mr. R. E. Lind-sell, at the Central Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. N. H. B. Nihil, acting Crown Solicitor, conducted the case and Mr. A. E. Hall defended. Surgeon-Lieut. Commr. F. C. Hunot, Medical Officer-in-Charge of Victoria Mortuary, stated that he examined the dead body of a Chinese female named Chu Kam-hoi, aged about 17 years, on July 16. In his opinion the cause of death was hemorrhage, due to a wound 1½ in. long and ¾ in. deep on the outside of the right thigh. Artery and large veins were severed. The wound could have been self-inflicted or caused by the knife produced in Court. The wound must have been caused by a stab of considerable force. The wound might have been inflicted if the person had fallen on the point of a knife.

The general condition of the body was quite healthy. He found a stain of blood on the right thumb. The examination was held in the presence of Inspector Earnar, two police constables and Chu Lu, father of deceased. There was nothing on the wound to stop the bleeding. The wound could not have been caused by falling on a nail in the floor.

Dr. Fitzroy Williams, Acting Government Bacteriologist, stated that on July 22 certain articles were sent to him for examination. He found blood on one jacket, on a knife and a faint stain on the trousers. All were tested for reaction of human blood with negative result. He returned the articles to the police the same day under lock and key. He could not say whether the blood on the knife came from the same source as the blood on the trousers. It is quite possible that the wound might have been cleaned by some one before he saw it.

#### Finding The Body.

Chu Lu, shop coolie employed in Tsui Tak-lung shop, No. 26, Des Voeux Road West, stated that he had kept defendant for seven or eight years as a concubine living at No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, first floor. He mostly slept in the shop and seldom slept with defendant, because she was fond of wine and when drunk often threw things at him. A boy named Chu Wing and a girl named Chu Kam-ling are his "bought" children. On the night of July 15 about dark Chu Kam-ling came to his shop and made a report to him about her sister being dead. In consequence of this he went home. On entering he saw defendant in the kitchen holding a piece of black cloth as if she was washing it and then went to the door of the cubicle, looked inside and saw Chu Kam-hoi lying on the floor with her head on one side, jacket on, no trousers. He felt her head and it was still warm. He heard a gurgling noise in her throat, and saw blood on the floor. He took a light and examined the wounds. Defendant was standing outside the cubicle door then. He asked her how the girl came in that condition. She replied that she threw a glass soy-dish at deceased. Seeing the wound still bleeding, he went out for some medicine. On returning he heard a hubbub and was told that the girl was dead. He was advised to go away.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

to the people of Kwangtung. The Government has high expectations of you.

I hereby appoint my secretaries, Lam Chik-mian and Lim Sing-hoi and my A.D.C. Tang Yin-wah as Government representatives to discuss with you the above two questions. If, as is hoped, all doubts and suspicions regarding the loyalty of the Merchant Volunteers towards the Government can henceforth be removed, then it will not be necessary to station troops at Canton and Fatsien for precautionary purposes, and citizens will be able to live and pursue their occupations in peace and prosperity.

I leave the matter in your hands. (Signed) Sun Yat-sen Canton, 19 August 1924.

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Therefore give him the Best

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## PICKWICK'S CHOPS.

### PARALLEL IN BREACH SUIT.

#### BUT WIDOW LOSSES.

London, July 10:—Tall and dark and dressed in a simple black costume and black hat, Mrs. Frances Mendham, an American widow, 35 years of age, who is claiming \$25,000 for breach of promise from Robert Lebaudy, the son of Jules Lebaudy, the French sugar refiner, who died in 1899, leaving \$13,000,000, gave evidence to-day to the effect that she had lived under Lebaudy's protection, receiving an allowance of \$400 a month.

She denied that she had been his mistress, and declared that she had never stayed under the same roof; but intimate relations had existed between them. Marriage had been arranged, but it had been postponed when Robert's elder brother Jacques, an adventurer, known at one time as "the Emperor of the Sahara," was shot in America, in 1910, by his wife, who was acquitted on a charge of murder.

Counsel for the defence, in the course of his cross-examination, indicated that the contention, of the defence was that the action was in the nature of blackmail. He suggested that Lebaudy never made plaintiff an allowance, but only gave her small presents, of which the total value was \$250.

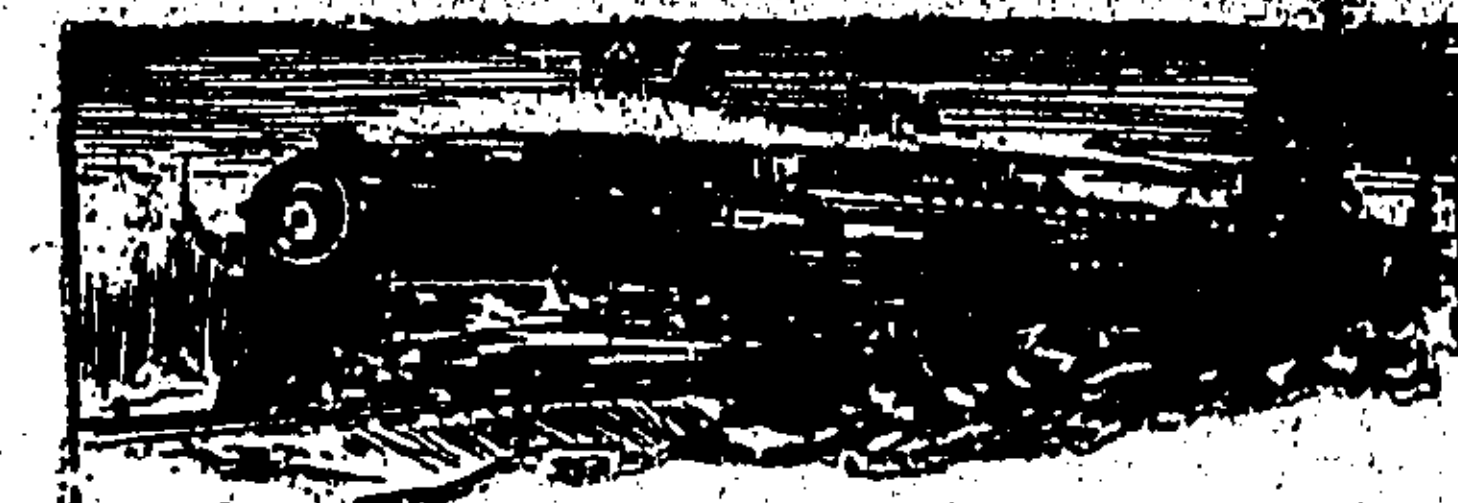
Counsel closely questioned Mrs. Mendham regarding her contention that Lebaudy, when promising marriage, persuaded her to abandon litigation which she had undertaken regarding her deceased husband's valuable and estate in America, for which she was now claiming \$15,000 as part of the damages in the present suit.

Counsel produced records from American courts showing that the estate in question had been insolvent, and that Mrs. Mendham, after taking money and jewellery from it without accounting therefor, had been removed by the court from administration of the estate.

The Chief Justice, reading one of Debaudy's brief unsigned notes asking Mrs. Mendham to dinner, said he could hardly conceive anything less sentimental since the chops and tomato sauce incident in the Pickwick case.

The jury stopped the case and returned a verdict for Debaudy. The Chief Justice said he would consider the matter of sending the papers in the case to the Public Prosecutor.

It was Mr. Pickwick's innocent note ordering "chops and tomato sauce" that caused him so much trouble in the famous breach of promise suit. Mrs. Bardell's counsel argued subtly that "tomato sauce" was nothing less than a declaration of the warmth of Mr. Pickwick's feelings.



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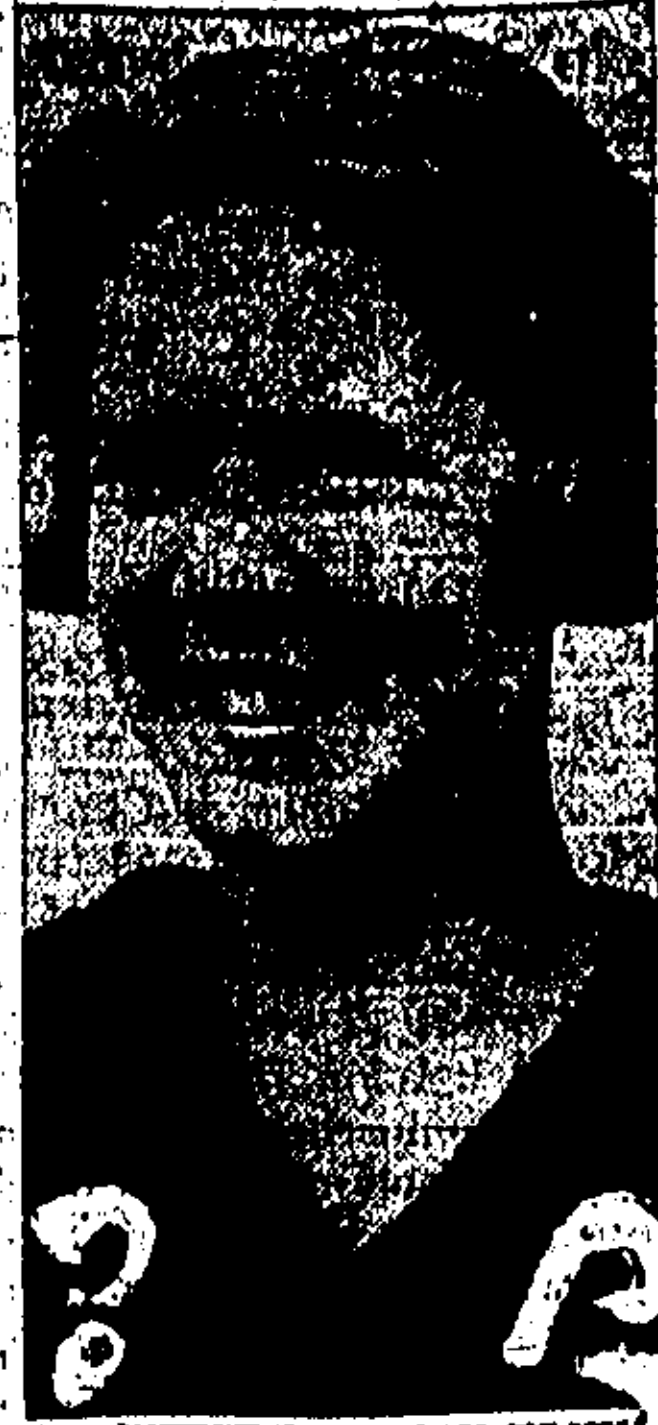
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Miss Gertrude Ederle, who broke the world's record for the special 150 metre free style event contest. Her time was 1:55 3-5.



Rumours have been confirmed that General Fofosa Averescu has overthrown the Bratiano government of Roumania.

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Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam-Sun.

The American World Fliers after they had arrived at Croydon from Paris. The airmen left Los Angeles on March 17 and covered a distance of upwards of 18,000 miles in an actual flying time of 239 hours. They hope to reach America via Iceland. Photograph shows left to right: Colonel George, U.S.A. who was among those who welcomed the American fliers on their arrival; Lieut. Lowell Smith, Lieut. L. P. Arnold (Engineer and Observer on Lieut. Lowell Smith's plane); Lieut. Leigh Wade, Staff Sergeant H. H. Ogden (who was aboard Lieut. Wade's plane); Lieut. J. Hardinge (plane companion to Lieut. Erik Nelson) and Lieut. Erik Nelson.



Mrs. Seligman, Secretary of State, who has been elevated to the post of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New Mexico, succeeding Jose A. Baca. In the event of the absence of Governor Blake, she will be called upon to be Acting Governor and preside over the State Senate. She is a daughter of one of the oldest of Spanish-American families.



Saket Ali, India's greatest Mohammedan leader, who was lately released from prison and who is taking a keen part in the Non-Co-Operative movement in India. This movement has been instituted by Mahatma Gandhi, who has inspired a passive revolt against British rule.



Julia Hoyt, nee Julia Robbins, famous New York society beauty, former leading woman for William Faversham in the revival of "The Squaw Man," and movie actress. Mrs. Hoyt has just filed suit in Paris to divorce Lydie Hoyt, to whom she was married in 1914, when she was only 17 years of age. After many triumphs in society, amateur theatricals, Mrs. Hoyt went on the professional stage three years ago.

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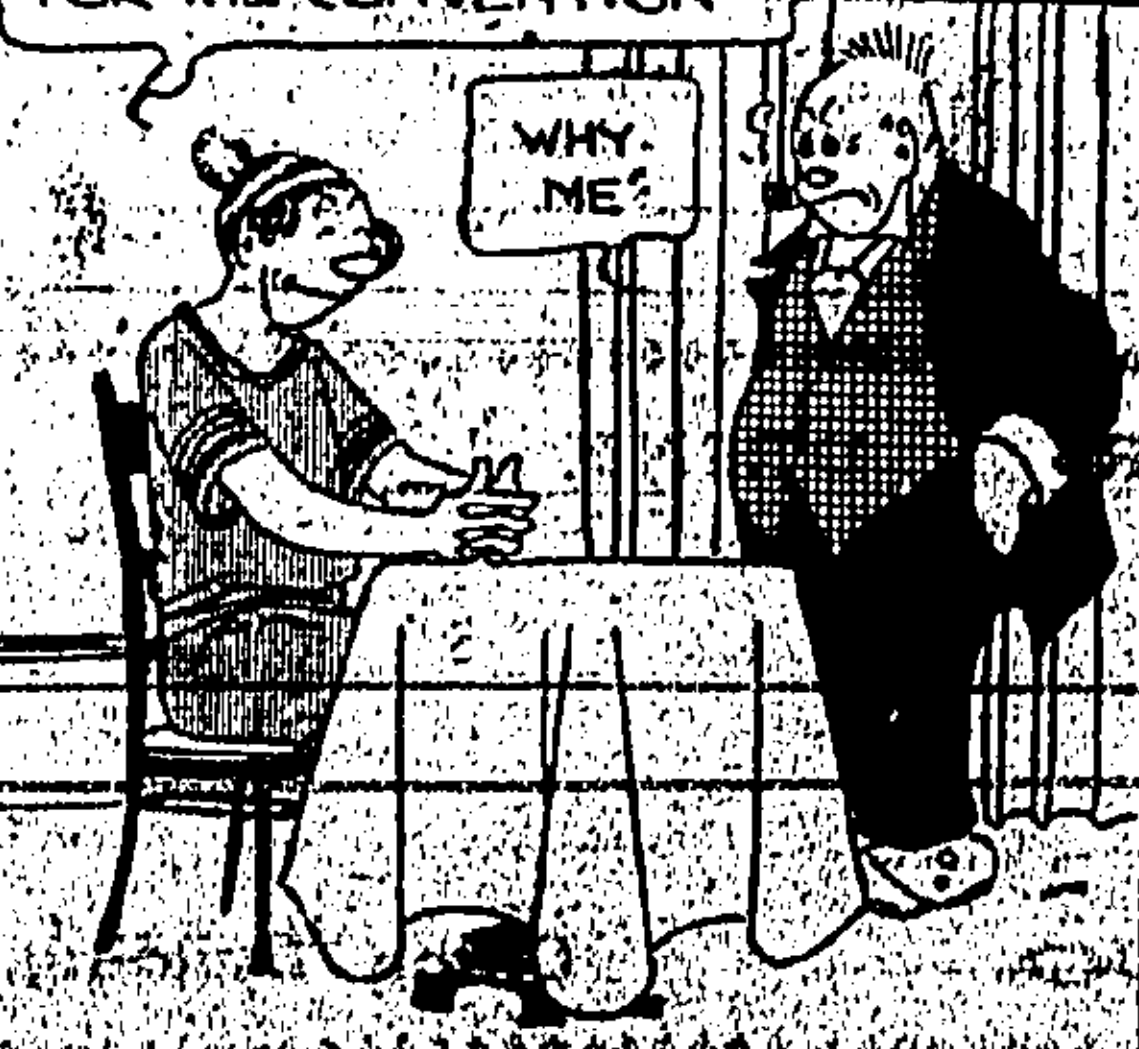
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